The Pyongyang Times

No. 6 THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung with the Presidential Cultural Mission of Indonesia

Friendship Mission From Indonesia

The Presidential Cultural Mission of Indonesia led by Prof. and Dr. Prijono, Minister Co-ordinator for Education and Culture of the Indonesian Republic, is accorded warm welcome everywhere it visits in Korea.

The 71-member mission arrived in Pyongyang on May 31.

The mission was received by Premier Kim Il Sung on June 4.

On the evening of June 5, a Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the visiting Indonesian mission was held at the Grand Theatre.

Mr Prijono and all the members of the mission he was leading were invited to the platform at the meeting.

On the platform together with the Indonesian guests were Vice-Premier Kim Chang Man, cabinet ministers, leading personages working in the fields concerned and People's Artists.

Minister of Culture Pak Wong Gol and the leader of the mission Prijono spoke at the meeting.

Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, in the name of the working people of the city, presented to

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Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Soviet Ambassador

Premier Kim Il Sung received and had a friendly talk with the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Korea, A.I. Gorchakov, on June 5.

Earlier, on June 4, the new Soviet Ambassador presented his credentials to Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Algerian Military Delegation in Korea

At the invitation of the Minister of National Defence of the D.P.R.K., an Algerian military delegation arrived here on June 7 by air on a visit our country.

The five-member delegation is led by Abdel Gani, Commander of the Fourth Military District of the Algerian National People's Army.

The delegation was met at the airport by General Oh Jin Wu, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Lieutenant General Han Tae Suk;

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PREMIER KIM IL SUNG GREETS MALIAN PRESIDENTS BIRTHDAY

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on June 2 a telegram of greetings to President Modibo Keita on his 50th birthday.

The telegram reads:

Bamako,
Your Excellency Modibo Keita,
President of the Republic of Mali

Your Excellency esteemed President,

On the occasion of the 50th birthday of you, outstanding leader of the people of Mali and an intimate friend of the Korean people, I in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, extend warmest felicitations to you.

Under your leadership, the industrious people of Mali, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, are confidently marching ahead for the complete independence of the nation and for socialism and have scored great successes in their struggle for the economic independence of the country and the development of national culture.

All the achievements made by the people of Mali since independence are a great inspiration to the peoples of all the newly independent countries of Africa who have cast off the yoke of imperialism and a boundless joy to the Korean people.

The peoples of Korea and Mali who are closely linked on the front of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and supporting and co-operating with each other will certainly win ultimate victory in the struggle for the common cause.

I wholeheartedly wish still greater success to Your Excellency in your lofty work for the independent development and prosperity of the country, and wish you good health and happiness to you, esteemed President.

Respectfully yours,

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 2, 1965

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG CABLES I.T.U. MEETING IN HANOI

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on June 1 a telegram to the Second Meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese Workers and People against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism. The telegram reads in full:

Hanoi,
The Second Meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese Workers and People against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism

In the name of the entire Korean people and in my own name, I extend militant greetings to your meeting for solidarity with the Vietnamese workers and people against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Today the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to recover from their shameful defeat in South Vietnam, are bringing more combat units and new-type weapons into South Vietnam, and are intensifying murderous atrocities against the people and frantically expanding the aggressive war to the Vietnam Democratic Republic under screen of "unconditional discussions."

Such acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam are a challenge to the nationally independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to all the progressive peoples of the world and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

Accordingly, the heroic war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists is not only a just struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam but also a sacred struggle which contributes to the common cause of all the progressive peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The Korean people, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the progressive peoples of the world have the due right and obligation to support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the territory of their fatherland and for achieving its liberation and reunification.

The Government and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have already solemnly proclaimed that they would render every form of material and moral support, including weapons, to the Vietnamese people fighting against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and declared that they would take measures to dispatch volunteers at any time they are requested by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole, genuine representative of the entire people of South Vietnam.

I am firmly convinced that your meeting will strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam and fully support the stand of the Vietnamese people for the fair solution of the Vietnam question, which was clarified in the statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the appeal of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and thus greatly contribute to encouraging the struggle of the Vietnamese people for driving out U.S. imperialism, for defending the independence and sovereignty of their country and for achieving unity and territorial integrity.

I wish your meeting success in its work.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 1, 1965

The leader of the Algerian Military Delegation Abdel Gani reviewing the guard of honour

AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY, FOR THE COMMON GOAL

Comrade Pak Gum Chol Addresses a Rally in Semarang, Indonesia

Comrade Pak Gum Chol, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, declared that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will continue to do everything in their power to strengthen the international friendship and solidarity with the Indonesian people and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against the common enemy and for the realisation of the common goal.

Comrade Pak Gum Chol, leader of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea, addressed a meeting held on May 29 in Semarang in honour of the 45th Anniversary of the Founding of the Indonesian Communist Party.

Comrade Pak Gum Chol stressed that the Korean delegation clearly saw what great respect and love of the people the Indonesian Communist Party, a powerful, militant and seasoned Party united firmly around its Central Committee headed by Comrade D.N. Aidit, was enjoying.

President Sukarno's high appreciation of the Indonesian Communist Party greatly inspired the members of the Indonesian Communist Party and the people and pleased the Korean delegation, Comrade Pak Gum Chol noted.

He went on to say:

Today the Indonesian Communist Party has greatly contributed and is contributing to strengthening national unity with Nasakom as its nucleus and to uniting the revolutionary forces of various circles of the country into a firm anti-imperialist united front.

The Indonesian Communist Party has set a fine example of creatively applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Indonesian revolution in accordance with its independent stand and is resolutely fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, old and new, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

The Indonesian Communist Party is enjoying high respect and love of the communists of all countries and the progressive peoples of the whole world and winning a high prestige in the international communist movement for its exploits in the resolute anti-imperialist struggle and the common cause for national independence and social progress and for its struggle to defend the solidarity of the international communist movement against revisionism and dogmatism. **Saying that the Korean and Indonesian peoples are comrades-in-arms who were subjected to imperialist oppression and are now fighting against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, Comrade Pak Gum Chol expressed, in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, firm solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia in their struggle against "Malaysia" and with the people of North Kalimantan in the struggle for national independence.**

He extended full support to the bold decision of President Sukarno to withdraw from the United Nations and to his initiative for the convocation of the conference of new emerging forces in 1966.

Noting that the visit of President Sukarno to our country last year was an event of great significance in the development of the relations of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia and left an indelible, deep impression on the minds of the Korean people, he said: The warmest welcome and utmost hospitality accorded Premier Kim Il Sung and his party during his visit to your country immensely pleased the Korean people.

Today the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung are vigorously fighting for socialist construction and for the early realisation of the country's unification.

Comrade Pak Gum Chol denounced the U.S. imperialists for occupying and plundering South Korea already for 20 years and for trying hard to draw the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into South Korea through the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks" and also for setting up the "northeast Asia military alliance" with the Japanese militarists as the backbone.

He said: **The "South Korea-Japan talks" are a plot of U.S. imperialism for the expansion of aggression and the provocation of a new war in Asia and a heinous intrigue for letting Asians fight Asians, and constitute a grave menace to the peace and security of the Far East and Asia as a whole.**

Declaring that it is a lofty internationalist duty of the Communist and peoples of the whole world to support in every way the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, Comrade Pak Gum Chol said: U.S. imperialism must stop the aggression on South Vietnam at once, withdraw its troops and give up its encroachment on the sovereignty and territory of North Vietnam. The South Vietnam question must be solved in accordance with the proposal of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam, and Vietnam must be reunified by the Vietnamese people themselves free from any interference of outside forces.

Together with the revolutionary peoples the world over we will render every form of aid and support to the fighting Vietnamese people.

He said in conclusion:

The present situation makes it incumbent upon us to strengthen the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and fight more resolutely to shatter all the machinations of the imperialists.

We will unite and step up the common struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Parties and peoples of our two countries have always supported and encouraged each other.

The Indonesian Communist Party and the Indonesian people have resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and have given solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

The Korean people take great inspiration from the support and encouragement of the revolutionary Indonesian people in their comrades-in-arms, and express profound thanks to them.

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Friendship Mission

Prijono a congratulatory banner with the golden inscription: "Long live the everlasting friendship between the Korean and Indonesian peoples!"

The meeting was followed by a performance by the artists of the Indonesian mission.

Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders saw the song and dance performance by the visiting mission on June 4.

The Indonesian mission will also visit local cities with its song and dance programme.

(Continued from p 1)

Algerian Delegation

Lieutenant General Kim Guk Tae; other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, as well as Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and a large number of servicemen.

Also present were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

At the airfield, the leader of the delegation Abdel Gani in company with General Oh Jin Wu reviewed the guard of honour.

Then General Oh Jin Wu and Abdel Gani exchanged speeches.

On the afternoon of the same day, Minister of National Defence General Kim Chang Bong received all the members of the Algerian military delegation in the evening the Defence Minister arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Stressing in his speech that the visit of the delegation to our country is a clear expression of the daily strengthening and growing relations of friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries, General Kim Chang Pong spoke highly of the brilliant successes the Algerian people have made in their endeavours to create a new life under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party headed by President Ben Bella.

Expressing his joy of having the opportunity to see for himself the tremendous achievements of the Korean people who are rallied firmly as rock around their leader, Abdel Gani hoped that the friendly ties between the two countries would be everlasting.

From the following day the delegation, accompanied by General Oh Jin Wu, Vice-Minister of National Defence, and Lieutenant General Han Tae Suk, started its tour of factories, mills and cultural establishments in and around Pyongyang and units of the Korean People's Army.

Friendly Ties Between Korean and UAR Weavers

Rostrum of the Pyongyang Textile Mill workers' meeting

On June 2 an employees' meeting was held at the Pyongyang Textile Mill to establish friendly ties with the MISR Spinning and Weaving Company in the United Arab Republic.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Kang Hi Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee and officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Also invited were Charge d'Affaires Mohamed M. Hassib and staff members of the UAR Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kang Jae Won, director of the mill, and Mohamed M. Hassib made speeches at the gathering.

Warmly welcoming the establishment of friendly ties, the speakers proposed to strengthen the friendly bonds between the two sides through various methods such as the conclusion of an increased, production emulation, exchange of technical experience, products and mutual visits.

A letter addressed to the employees of the MISR Spinning and Weaving Company was read out at the gathering.

It was also decided to send a silk banner to the employees of the MISR Company.

Present to S. Vietnamese People Conveyed in Hanoi

A ceremony for conveying the gifts sent by the Korean people to the fighting people of South Vietnam was held in Hanoi on June 3, according to a VNA report from Hanoi.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and Chairman of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, who was attending the Second Conference of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Vietnam against U.S. Imperialists' Aggression, handed over the gifts to Tran Van Thanh, head of the delegation of the South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions.

The gifts include textiles, medicine and other daily necessities.

Gifts to Pramuka

Gifts from the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to the organization of the Indonesian Pramuka Movement was conveyed on June 4 at the Palace.

Director of the Palace Ri Jae Hyong handed over the gifts to Fuad Hassan, head of the Indonesian Pramuka Movement Leaders Delegation now staying in our country.

Gifts include a model of the Palace and national musical instruments of Korea, 28 items in all.

Noting that President Sukarno sent gifts to his Palace on two occasions, Director Ri Jae Hyong said: the gifts from President Sukarno are greatly helpful to the extra-curricular activities of students and pupils.

Now we send our gifts, as a token of the warm friendship of the Korean children with the Indonesian children, he said.

Receiving the gifts Delegation Leader Fuad Hassan thanked the functionaries of the Palace.

KOREA AND UAR TRADE PROTOCOL

The 1965 trade protocol on mutual delivery of commodities between Korea and the United Arab Republic was signed on June 3 in Cairo.

Under the protocol, our country will supply the UAR with machine tools, motors, transformers, instruments, insulators, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, chemical goods and other commodities, and the UAR will deliver ginned cotton, cotton yarn, ore and chemicals to our country.

The protocol was signed on behalf of the Korean side by leader of the Korean Government Trade Delegation Kim Sok Jin, director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and on behalf of the UAR side by Eihar, director of the General Bureau of the Ministry of Economy.

Indomitable Spirit

IT IS said that June is a month of energy and ambition. And for the Korean people the month of June is not merely a month of all-plants and trees thriving. It is a month of pride and energy to them.

June is an important month historically for the Korean people. In the country's history, during the month of June many battles were fought against foreign imperialist aggression. The most outstanding one was the Bochonbo battle. It was in this battle that the Korean people's spirit was displayed for the whole world to see in the dark days of Japanese colonial rule. At the same time, the battle inspired the entire Korean people to a more determined struggle against the Japanese rulers. The Bochonbo battle demonstrated the indomitable spirit of the Korean people. The world saw that the Korean people were not dead, but fighting; they were confident of their victory despite all the brutal Japanese suppression.

SOLEMN DECLARATION

Hearing the speeches of the deputies at the recent Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly over the radio, I felt a high sense of pride, thinking that the spirit shown in the Bochonbo battle was in the heart of every Korean.

"The South Korean people are firmly resolved. They would rather die than give in to U.S. imperialism, they would rather die than become colonial slaves, they would rater die than submit themselves to the rule of such detestable traitors as Pak Jung Hie. To the bitter end they would oppose the 'South Korea-Japan talks.' They are firmly resolved to go the way North Korea is taking under the people's state power and to live in such a society as in the North." Thus spoke the delegate from South Korea at the Session. And his words reminded me of an solemn declaration of the Korean people which resounded in Bochonbo 28 years ago.

The Koreans do resist Japanese imperialism, and do not receive the Japanese claim that "the Koreans and the Japanese are one flesh." The Japs and the Koreans are not "descended from the same ancestors." The Koreans will not invade China with the Japanese. The Koreans will not stop using their mother tongue, nor will they abandon their names to adopt Japanese ones. The Koreans are not dead, but alive. And the Koreans will be victorious if they fight the Japanese.

The spirit of the Korean people made known to the whole world at Bochonbo 28 years ago finds its concrete manifestation in the speech made by the delegate from South Korea. It is the very spirit of the people of Korea today. The voice heard in Bochonbo 28 years ago when Korea was going through the agonizing period under the cruel Japanese rule was most inspiring.

The proclamation issued then by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army characterized the prevailing situation in the country in the following words: **"Our Korean nation faces a crisis of life or death."**

It was in 1910 that Japanese militarism occupied Korea. For 27 years up to the year of the Bochonbo battle the Japanese imperialists did their best to wipe out everything Korean, her people and all.

They not only slaughtered Korean patriots and people but also forced the Koreans to adopt Japanese names, to use the Japanese language, and to pledge themselves to be the "faithful subjects of the Japanese Emperor." Even people were forbidden to put on white clothes—the traditional colour of the Korean nation—but to wear coloured clothes. The Korean people were compelled to be the permanent slaves of Japanese imperialism. Korea was a hell on earth in every sense of the word.

Yet, nothing could break the spirit of the Korean people.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army which had been waging armed struggles against ferocious Japanese imperialism for many years crossed the river Amrok to Korea to kindle the flames of revolution in the hearts of the people at home who had been languishing under the jackboots of Japanese imperialism.

NEW HOPE TO THE DARK LAND

A unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung attacked Bochonbo, an important Japanese military stronghold on the border, in concert with the Union for National Liberation of Korea.

They razed to the ground in a flash many Japanese office buildings, such as the police sub-station, sub-county office and forestry office.

The news of Korean People's Revolutionary Army distributed among people handbills—the Ten Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and a written proclamation. They called upon the people to rally around the United Anti-Japanese National Front and fight Japanese imperialism.

Utterly upset by the surprise attack of the Revolutionary Army, the Japanese militarists mobilized their troops stationed in Korea and their frontier garrisons. They boasted they would "annihilate" the Revolutionary Army, only to sustain crushing defeats once again in Kusian and Chihsanlien areas.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the homeland, the victory in Bochonbo in particular, gave a new hope to the dark land.

The shot heard in Bochonbo—"It told the whole world that the Korean people were not dead, but alive, and could win victory if they fought Japanese imperialism." (Kim Il Sung)

It is not fortuitous that every Korean feels proud of the indomitable spirit of the Korean people whenever he thinks of the victory in Bochonbo.

This spirit of the Korean people handed down from generation to generation from ancient times was further enhanced in the '30s by the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. And the Bochonbo battle displayed it most brilliantly.

GLEAM OF RESTORATION

The indomitable spirit of our people further steeled and cemented in the hard anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare—this underlies the Korean people's life today and all their victories.

Today a reliable socialist country has been built on this soil, a happy, powerful, glorious state in our history of thousands of years. Here the ideas of Juche

Bochonbo today

(self-identity) of the Korean people, that is, sovereignty in politics, independence in economy and self-defence in national defence, have been fully exhibited.

Forming the basis of the spirit of the Korean people which has built up in the northern part of Korea a solid foundation capable of providing the entire people of Korea with a good life is their determination to carry through the Korean revolution to the end by their own efforts, their self-confidence in doing so, their indomitable fighting spirit, and their ardent love for their brothers and sisters who are in misery in South Korea.

The firm determination, self-confidence, sense of responsibility of the Korean people who are resolved to go through thick and thin to accomplish the Korean revolution—all this comes from the indomitable spirit and mettle of the Korean people displayed in Bochonbo 28 years ago.

With this spirit and mettle, the Korean people will strengthen the subjective power of the Korean revolution, eventually unify their country, and certainly build a prosperous, happy and prosperous country in all Korea.

Jo Gun Won

GHANAIAN DELEGATE ARRIVES

Bennard Kwami Kuma, Commandant of Young Pioneers of Ghana, arrived here on June 1 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The guest was met at the airport by Ko Sang Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, and public figures concerned.

KOREAN-HUNGARIAN PROTOCOL SIGNED

The fifth meeting of the Korean-Hungarian Commission for scientific and technical co-operation was held in Pyongyang from May 29 to 31.

The protocol on scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries was signed on May 31.

KOREAN-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The 16th meeting of the Korean-Soviet Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation was held in Moscow from May 18 to 29 in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

At the meeting questions related to the 1965 Korean-Soviet agreement on scientific and technical co-operation were discussed and the protocol of the 16th meeting of Korean-Soviet Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation was signed.

K.C.N.A.-A.P.S. NEWS EXCHANGE

An agreement on news exchange and mutual co-operation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Algeria Press Service was signed on June 1 in Algiers.

Gifts Conveyed

The animals sent as gifts by the Peking Mayor to Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, were conveyed on June 5 at the Pyongyang Zoo.

GAKRJ BIRTHDAY MARKED ABROAD

Foreign Press on the GAKRJ Birthday

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (GAKRJ) was observed in many countries.

On May 25 **Izvestia** in an article condemned the Japanese authorities that are exercising surveillance over and discrimination against the Korean nationals in Japan in total disregard of international law.

Renmin Ribao wrote an editorial under the headline "Support to the Struggle of Korean Residents in Japan for Their Rights."

Hungarian, Polish, Vietnamese papers also extended in their editorials congratulations to and support for the Korean residents in Japan in their struggle for national rights and earlier realization of the reunification of Korea.

The Algerian **People** on May 25 wrote an editorial headlined "Tenth Anniversary of GAKRJ."

On May 25, the U.A.R. papers **Al Gumhouria, Al Akhbar, Egyptian Gazette,** and Journal **Egyptian** carried articles and photos under the headings "Glorious Ten Years Traversed by GAKRJ, May 25 Is the Tenth Birthday of GAKRJ—a Genuine Mass Organization Striving for Independent Unification of All Korea and for National Rights of Korean Residents in Japan," etc.

Several Indonesian papers and magazines printed commentaries and articles on the tenth anniversary of the GAKRJ.

On May 25, **Antara** issued an editorial headlined "Historical Status of Koreans in Japan." **Indonesian Herald, Warta Bhakti, Harian Ibukota, Gelora Indonesia, Suluh Indonesia** also wrote editorials and articles in this connection. Headlining "600,000 Koreans in Japan Stand by the Side of D.P.R.K.," **Ekonomi Nasional** on May 28 and 29 wrote an article reading in part: "The Association of Korean Residents in Japan, an organization of the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the Korean residents in Japan, is championing their interests."

In Cuba and Hungaria photo exhibitions were held in commemoration of the GAKRJ anniversary. And on May 26 the Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organization and the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Society jointly held a rally to mark the tenth anniversary of the GAKRJ.

Messrs. Wijanto and Yoshio Narita, members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Council, issued statements on the tenth anniversary of the GAKRJ.

Wijanto stated that the lawyers of Asia and Africa firmly support the GAKRJ's struggle for the defence of the freedom of the Korean nationals in Japan, against the reactionary, discriminatory policy of the Japanese government.

Yoshio Narita's statement stressed his full support of the work of the GAKRJ for safeguarding the democratic and human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

American public figure Lillian C. MacFarland sent a message congratulating the tenth anniversary of the GAKRJ.

Extending her best wishes to the GAKRJ, she expressed her firm support for the GAKRJ. Pointing out that freedom and democracy have been trampled down in the United States, she said: "I oppose any organ of power in any place that practices racial discrimination. I am sure that there is no racial discrimination under the socialist system, and I believe the Government of the D.P.R.K. is a government genuinely for the people."

G. Onyedi, public figure of Nigeria, also sent a message.

The message, praising the successes achieved by the GAKRJ, pointed out: "The strong congratulations to the GAKRJ for its successful work in solving its own problems, frustrating reactionary machinations. No machinations of the reactionaries can check the Korean people's aspirations for their country's unification. I am firmly convinced that though your struggle is protracted and arduous, it will surely bear fruit. Raise higher the banner of the struggle for the country's unification and wipe out the enemies who are scheming for sabotage and split

THE KOREAN NATION IS ONE, KOREA MUST BE UNIFIED

Happy working people of North Korea (in the Kangsan workers' settlement)

The Korean people had lived in one and the same territory historically as a homogeneous nation. But the Korean nation has remained torn in two parts as a result of U.S. occupation of South Korea for twenty years now.

The aggressive American troops stand guard over the Military Demarcation Line cutting across the middle part of Korea, which is thousands of miles away from North America, as if over their frontier to block the traffic between both parts of Korea. They are even preventing family members separated in North and South Korea from exchanging letters, to say nothing of visiting each other.

The national split makes it unable to make use of the country's resources and the people's labour in a co-ordinated way for the development of the whole country, and brings upon the people of Korea untold sufferings, misfortunes and disasters.

That is why the people of Korea, thirsting for a life in a harmonious family, are putting up a determined struggle for the unification of their country.

To settle the question of Korea's unification, the U.S. and all other foreign troops must be pulled out of South Korea, in the first place.

Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves allowing of no foreign intervention whatsoever. Accordingly, unification must be settled through the establishment of a unified central government of Korea representing people of all walks of life, by holding free North-South general elections free from any foreign interference and on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The Korean people have consistently held that unification should be accomplished by the Koreans themselves on a democratic basis by peaceful means.

S. Korean Press Says

20-YEAR NATIONAL DIVISION

"Thirst for Restoration of a Unitary State Intensified This Year"

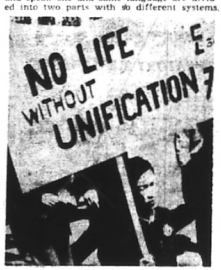
NATION THAT SHOULD BE UNIFIED

Kyonghyang Shinmun

"It has been twenty years since the nation, history and territory that should be one divided into two. In these 20 years our homogeneous nation in the two zones has been differentiated like different nations. Our people who have the same ancestors and speak one and same language are divided into two parts with so different systems, ideologies, cultures, and habits.

The twenty-year old demarcation line, 155 kilometres long and 4 kilometres wide, divided our territory into battlefields in the fratricidal war, and set the North and the South against each other ideologically, politically, and in point of social system. It also barred the interchange of the agricultural products of the South and the underground resources of the North between the two parts, hence the dislocation of the country's economy and the obstruction of sound national progress.

In the stirring development of world situation, the national awaking of the people and the longing for the country's unification are getting intensified. Particularly this year, the people, looking back upon the bitter past, want more than ever to see their country restore its territorial unity and develop their culture and history in a uniform way."



UNIFICATION—THE ONLY WAY

Ryongnam Ilbo

"We must be alert. The life of the nation is becoming poorer with each passing day. It is as if meeting heavy frost after snow. The people, except a handful of the privileged, find themselves in a blind alley. They hardly know how to keep their body and soul together.

Everything in our country—politics, economy, society, education, or culture,—is full of scars. Our hard life is really deplorable. The United States has bragged of the vast amount of its aid to our country. Yet, the economy of the Republic of Korea is always precarious. The accumulation of national capital is only on paper. Foreign trade has been extremely adverse. Our finance is in red at astronomical figures. Such being the situation, where do all the so-called wonderful developments of the economy of the Republic of Korea come from?

We dare say there won't be anything wonderful until the country is reunified. For the nation, it seems, nothing is more important than reunification at this juncture. Reunification should be realized by throwing off the bad habit of relying on the outside forces. We should not allow ourselves to become a tributary to the United States. Absolutely not."

THE WAY WE THINK THE BEST

Seoul University Gazette

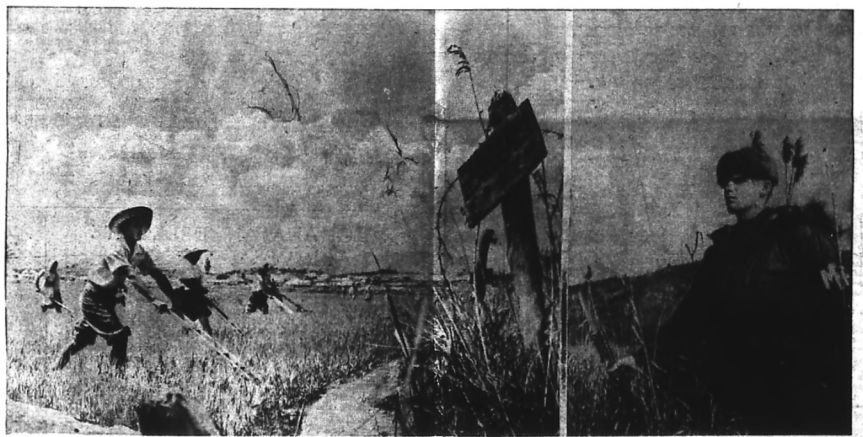
"Those who suffer from a delusion of persecution by radicals and from anti-communist complex have tabooed reunification. We damn such politicians. Under the prevailing circumstances, the only alternative to continued misery and hunger is the country's reunification. A bright future awaits only a unified country. Our country must be reunited, peacefully and democratically. We cannot tolerate any outsiders attempting to sway our destiny in one way or another. It is very much feared that they—the outsiders and the United Nantions—will tackle our problem for their own interests ignoring our wishes and views.

We ourselves must settle the question in the interest of our nation. To do this, then, North and South must sit face to face above the ideological boundary."

CRITICAL STAGE

Chungchong Ilbo

"We are in a critical stage; we must not allow the national tragedy to continue any longer. Our nation has been one since remote antiquity and it will remain so forever. All those who are ready to share the country's destiny to the bitter end must cry out for the country's reunification."



The Military Demarcation Line dividing Korea into two parts

AT PANMUNJOM

WHO STANDS IN THE WAY OF UNIFICATION?

Prof. and Doctor of Economics Kim Kwang Jin

PEOPLE experience that certain events, brief as they were, remain engraved in their memory for a long time.

Such an event I experienced some time ago when visiting Panmunjom where the Korean Military Armistice Commission meets.

It was a balmy spring day. The thickening verdure on the hills around the conference hall told the season was in its height. The month of May, as everyone feels, awakens in him fresh affection for nature. I usually one is disposed to give himself up to the enjoyment of natural beauty in spring. But that particular day was not such an occasion for me.

Panmunjom itself is an outcome, a tragical one at that, of the territorial division of my country. And moreover, I was greatly excited as I was looking forward to a meeting with my compatriots from South Korea in Panmunjom, the only place for the brothers in North and South Korea to have a chance to meet.

I caught sight of a group of South Korean "journalists" near the conference hall. Their armbands told who they were. And a little further away was a group of South Korean "tourists." How happy and glad I was at that moment I cannot express in words. I approached them.

The South Korean "journalists" seemed to have recognized me. By ones and twos and then, by the whole group they came running towards me.

They greeted me, asking how I was getting along. I told them I was fine and shook them by the hands.

"Glad to meet you here," I remarked.

They were all strangers to me, yet I felt the warmth I have for my old acquaintances.

Lenses were turned on us and shutters were clicked all around us.

I asked them how they were faring in the South and they, for their part, asked me how we were getting along in the North. Our words and feelings were communicative to each other. Our hearts were full of compatriotic attachment.

From the South Korean "journalists" I heard about my old friends—Hong Jong In, Yu Jin Oh and Li In Gi. Now that I learned of how my old friends were faring I felt the desire to meet them growing stronger.

I asked the South Korean "journalists" to convey my regards to them along with my words that we should meet each other with a clean conscience on the day of the country's unification.

They promised they would convey my regards and words.

Mr. Choe Ho Jin, one of my students at the Bosung College, and Mr. Son Gi Jung were also brought into our conversation, which, it appeared, would go on endlessly.

How glad and happy I would be if I ever could meet them.

I remembered how we were elated when the country was freed from the 36 years of colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, how happy we were over the restoration of the country and freedom.

But why are we kept separated from each other, with no means of communicating to each other?

We were at forty—in our prime of life—when we parted. But we have now turned sixty. Mr. Yu Jin Oh, two years younger than I, will celebrate his 61st birthday this year.

Ten years of separation, an old saying goes, may lead to the breach of friendship. How, then, our twenty years of separation should be interpreted?

Here is another old Korean saying. Man's ear is open to reason at 60. As far as I understand, this means that at the age of 60 man becomes sensible enough to discern public opinion from the right standpoint without prejudice.

Who are keeping the members of the same family and friends separated from each other? Who stands in the way of the country's unification? Your conscience, intelligence and public sentiments and the state of affairs in South Korea today will give an answer.

South Korean intellectuals are raising ever louder their voice for the country's unification by the people themselves, in opposition to the reliance on outside forces.

Our country and the conscience of our nation condemn the U.S. occupation of South Korea which has caused their misfortunes and tragedies.

Around the conference hall in Panmunjom, too, I witnessed how the U.S. aggressors were ill-treating our compatriots from South Korea.

North Korean tourists wanted to embrace their brothers from South Korea whom they had met after twenty years of separation and wanted to have a heart-to-heart talk. They walked up to the South Korean "tourists," expressing words of greetings and extending their hands. One of them said, "Glad to see you! And where do you come from?" A middle aged man replied, "from Seoul," and was about to extend his hand, when an abominable American M.P. intervened—grabbed him and took him away.

The South Korean "tourists" are strictly forbidden to talk with their North Korean compatriots.

The nervous American M.P.s, swinging clubs, drove away the South Korean "tourists," who now and then turned to see us. They were wearing a sad expression, an expression showing reluctance to part with those with whom they are bound by the ties of kinship.

Even at Panmunjom the U.S. aggressors erect barriers between our fellow countrymen so that they cannot change a single word. We must drive them out of our country.

I am at the age sensible enough to perceive truth and discern public sentiments from the right standpoint. In no way we should hand down to our succeeding generation the misfortune of territorial partition.

I hope that the friends in the South, too, would give themselves body and soul to the fulfilment of this mandate of the nation.

Before leaving Panmunjom, I once again cast a glance towards South Korea.

Panmunjom

Tanaka Shujiro (Japan)

On one side of the conference table were seated three Koreans from the north, and on the other side, there were two American officers accompanied by a Korean interpreter. To be seen outside the conference hall were the People's Army soldiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and American M.P.s. No Pak Jung Hi's soldier was to be seen there.

This witnesses that South Korea is not ruled by Koreans but by Americans.

Sharp contrast

Arnold Ouwert (Belgium)

As I Stood by the Military Demarcation Line, I could clearly see the sharp contrast between the two parts of divided Korea.

In the north, machines, draft animals, and men and women were busy ploughing. Every inch of the field, that is, to the very edge of the Demarcation Line, one metre from it, was cultivated.

But, to the south, all I could see was a waste land over-grown with weeds. Not a soul was around there. There were no oxen, let alone a tractor.

A slum quarter in Pusan, South Korea

PAK JUNG HI SERVES U.S. IMPERIALISM IN ITS AGGRESSION AGAINST A-A NATIONS

Pak Jung Hi was the first to send troops to South Vietnam to join the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war against the people of South Vietnam.

This stooge of U.S. imperialism, true to the pledge he made before his patron while in Washington, started working on a scheme to send mote troops to South Vietnam, this time an army corps.

He has thus revealed his true colours as a stooge of U.S. imperialism which stands opposed to the Asian and African peoples fighting for liberation and independence.

The South Korean regime, rigged up by U.S. imperialism against the Korean people's will and supported by U.S. bayonets, is an instrument of fascist terror rule, an instrument in the service of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and plunder.

The South Korean regime has from the outset faithfully served imperialism and colonialism. It has behaved as an enemy of the Afro-Asian peoples fighting for national liberation and social progress.

Facts prove this, and here are some of them.

Stand Opposed to Egypt

In 1956 when Britain, France and Israel, receiving a covert assistance from the United States, launched an aggression against Egypt in connection with her nationalization of the Suez Canal, the puppet South Korean regime declared its readiness to send volunteers to help the aggressors.

Call for Assistance to Indonesian Rebels

The South Korean regime ballyhooed about the dispatch of volunteers to help the Indonesian rebels when they staged a counter-revolutionary revolt in 1958 at the instigation of the imperialists.

The then South Korean President Syngman Rhee in his press conference on March 31, 1958 stated that the Indonesian rebel force would be supplied with as many South Korean troops as it wanted, and then added that the volunteers would be ready the moment the offer was accepted (UP dispatch from New York, March 31, 1958).

Syngman Rhee was quoted by Seoul Tongshin news agency (May 20, 1958) as having declared at a South Korean Cabinet meeting that the developments in Indonesia called for attention because the Indonesian problem, which in his view proved not a purely domestic affair of Indonesia, might do harm to the "free world."

The same news agency in its dispatch of May 28, 1958 quoted the statement made on May 25, 1958 by the then South Korean Foreign Minister Cho Jung Hwan: "Any nation following non-interference policy with regard to Indonesia would be risking its own destruction. The Republic of Korea (South Korea —Ed.) should make organized efforts to assist as early as possible the freedom fighters including the Australian people who were much interested in the freedom of Indonesia and in turning her into an anti-communist nation."

Meanwhile, the puppet South Korean government launched a campaign against the Indonesian revolution. It sponsored, with the help of the police, what it called "rallies for dispatch of volunteers to Indonesia" in all parts of South Korea. (South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin, May 21, 1958.)

Support of U.S. Intervention in the Near and Middle East

In July 1958 when the Anglo-American imperialists invaded Lebanon and Jordan to intervene in the Iraqi revolution, the South Korean authorities were the first to pledge its support to this brigandish aggressive action.

In his message of July 20, 1958 addressed to Eisenhower the then South Korean president Syngman Rhee said: "I would like to tell you that I give my whole-hearted support to the wise and resolute action you have taken to safeguard the security and stability of all the free governments in that region ... The Middle East issue is as plain as the Korean question and it is only natural that a collective security measure should be taken without delay in order to restore and maintain the free political government." (*Seoul Shinmun*, July 21, 1958)

On July 16 that year, a spokesman of the puppet government raved that "the ROK calls upon all the countries and nations of the free world to give diplomatic and military support to the bold action of the United States for defending Lebanon and the Middle East from communist aggression and it will support the resolute stand of the United States in every possible way."

Change of Lackeys, Change in Methods

After the ouster of Syngman Rhee the United States changed their methods in manipulating their puppets.

The White House instigated its lackeys to break into the big families of the Asian and African peoples disguising themselves in various ways.

Since he came to power through the coup with the backing of the United States, Pak Jung Hi has been calling for "friendship" and "rapprochement" with the newly independent countries in Asia and Africa.

But their true colours can never be hid in whatever guise.

Hostile to Indonesia's Liberation of West Irian

The puppet clique of South Korea through all its propaganda media opposed the just struggle of the Indonesian people for the recovery of West Irian, while actively supporting the policy of aggression pursued by the Dutch imperialists.

Launching a smear campaign against Indonesia, the U.S. servitors said that "the extirpation of colonialism by Indonesia is only a ballyhoo ... The return of West Irian to Indonesia means the establishment of domination over the black Papuans by the darkish brown people." (*Chosun Ilbo*, April 2, 1962) They further calumniated: "West New Guinea has never belonged to Indonesia, and accordingly, the Papuans in New Guinea are not the Indonesian nation. Ignoring this stern fact, Indonesia is fanning up a war psychosis among its people using the inconsistent word of 'recovery'." (*Kyonghyang Shinmun*, April 12, 1962).

Pal of "Malaysia": Call for Volunteers against Indonesia

The Pak Jung Hi government gives active support to "Malaysia" fabricated by the British imperialists with U.S. backing as a tool of colonialism in Southeast Asia.

On December 26, 1964 while in "Malaysia" on a "goodwill visit," Li Dong Won, foreign minister of the South Korean puppet government declared in a press interview: "The ROK government is ready to dispatch volunteers to aid Malaysia when the current conflict with Indonesia develops into a full-scale one." (*Chosun Ilbo*, December 25, 1964)

This stand was reaffirmed during the visit of a South Korean delegation to "Malaysia" in March and the visit of Tunku Abdul Rahman to Seoul in April this year.

On February 2, 1964 the South Korean authorities sent two warships in the name of "friendship visit" to stage a joint war game against Indonesia.

Slanders against Cambodia

The Pak Jung Hi clique blamed the royal government of Cambodia for exposing the U.S. plot to subvert the Cambodian government and for refusing U.S. "aid." It prated:

It is felt that Prince Sihanouk made an issue of this matter in particular and has taken a decision to reject U.S. aid, prompted by a sort of nervousness and uneasiness in the maintenance of his regime." (*Seoul Shinmun*, November 21, 1963)

Abuse on Revolutionary Burma

Calumniating the foreign policy of Burma, the Pak Jung Hi regime vilified the people of Burma as "a people lacking self-governing capacity." And it slighted Burma, saying: "Burma is more underdeveloped than the ROK. The illiterate account for 41 per cent of the population, which makes it unable for Burma to enforce democracy." (*Pusan Ilbo*, April 3, 1964) And it slandered further: "The people of Burma, accustomed to misrule, don't place any hope on the new government. Burma gives one the impression that there may prevail the liberalism of the frog in a well who has no contact with the outer world." (*Kukje Sinbo*, May 31, 1962)

In Collusion with Israel

The Pak Jung Hi clique, covering up the aggressive moves of the imperialists, which engineer all disputes in the Arab world, has established diplomatic relations with Israel and is developing "friendship" with her, and is charging the United Arab Republic, saying that "turmoils in the Arab world are engendered by the United Arab Republic."

Friends of Both Tshombe and the Racialists of South Africa

The Pak Jung Hi hordes support the Tshombe clique which is the enemy of the entire African people. They maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa, and sent a "goodwill" mission to it for "developing relations of co-operation."

STRUGGLE CONTINUES

They Reject Non-Right and Oppression
They Demand Freedom and Democracy
They Reject U.S. Stooge and Outside Forces
They Demand Independence and Unification

A YEAR ago, from March 24 to June 3, the youth, students and people of South Korea put up mass resistance against the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the policy of aggression of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

This popular resistance touched off by the student strike in the liberal arts and science school of the Seoul University on March 24, lasted for two and a half months in defiance of both the fascist suppression and the appeasement and trickery of the Pak Jung Hi clique, developing into a mass struggle involving more than 310,000 students from 53 colleges and universities and 173 high and middle schools as well as more than 20,000 patriotic people in South Korea, and reaching its climax on June 3, that year.

On June 3 more than 32,000 students from 47 major colleges and universities in Seoul including Seoul, Koryo, Yonse, and Hanyang Universities and from some colleges in the provinces staged street demonstrations, chanting the slogan, "Down with the ruling regime!" and eventually demonstrations culminated in riots.

The demonstrating students stormed and destroyed or occupied the Seoul City Hall, the Sodaemun police station, the Songdong fire station, the central election headquarters, a police arsenal, the ruling party headquarters and some police boxes, and the masses of the demonstrators gained the upper hand of the puppet police over the area around the City Hall, the puppet government building, and the puppet national assembly building, thus creating a situation similar to that during the April 1960 Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee government.

Upset by this, the Americans and the Pak Jung Hi gang proclaimed martial law and even mobilized fully armed puppet soldiers to clamp down the rioters.

The June 3 struggle shook the puppet ruling machinery to its very foundation and dealt a severe blow to the U.S. policy towards the Far East and the Japanese militarists' scheme for the reinvasion of South Korea.

This was the biggest struggle South Korea had ever witnessed since the April 1960 Popular Uprising and a people's uprising demonstrating the unbreakable fighting spirit and patriotic spirit of the youth, students and people in South Korea.

"Resolutely oppose the ROK-Japan talks!" "Down with the Second Li Wan Yong!" "U.S., take your mark off!" "Down with the dictatorial regime engrossed in national spirit!"—these slogans of theirs represented the demands and wishes of all the students and people of South Korea.

Since they came to power through the fascist military coup engineered by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi hordes had been engrossed in the cruel oppression and exploitation of the people internally, while, externally, seeking to conspire with Japanese imperialism politically and militarily by ushering it into South Korea behind the scenes of the "South Korea-Japan talks."

As a result, a critical situation was created in which the people in South Korea would not only be further impoverished and further denied their rights, but they would again fall under Japanese colonial rule. It is too natural that the youth, students and people of South Korea indignantly rose in struggle for the honour of their country and the destiny of their fellow countrymen.

The valiant mass resistance of the youth, students and people in South Korea for justice and against the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique frustrated the sixth round of the "South Korea-Japan talks" and forced it to conclude within 1964, thus administering a telling blow to it in its attempt to realize the criminal plan.

Ignoring the resolute opposition of the people, the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique has been trying to bring by hook or by crook the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" to a successful conclusion.

Having had a breathing space by putting down the masses of demonstrators by force and by putting right the deranged fascist machinery, the Pak clique reopened the "South Korea-Japan talks" this year and has initialled a number of traitorous documents including the "South Korea-Japan treaty on basic relations," and it is now in the final stage of its intrigue to hasten their formal signing.

It is the insidious plan of the Pak Jung Hi clique to maintain

(*Continued on page 7*)

190th The April popular uprising demonstrated undaunted fighting will and patriotism of the South Korean youth and students

SOUTH KOREA UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

FAMINE-STRICKEN COUNTRYSIDE

Every year famine sweeps South Korea's countryside from early spring, which people call the season of spring poverty.

This year this dreadful season came earlier than usual. Hardly had last year's harvest been gathered in when in different parts of South Korea peasants began to run out of provisions. The situation grew worse as spring set in.

The South Korean paper *Dai-han Ilbo* wrote:

"A vast tract of land extends far along the 280-kilometre long Nakdong River. The very name of the Kimhae plain in its valley (South Kyongsang Province) would suggest abundant crops. But now on this plain 14,516 farm families or 60 per cent of the total inhabitants have nothing to live on. Their outlook is grim. How can they tide over the dreadful season of spring poverty? Corn meal gruel twice a day is about the best they can manage.

"Their only hope is to obtain grain loans at high interest. They know too well when the autumn harvest is gathered, they will lose 1.5 times or twice as much as they borrow now. Or, they would be asked to perform some work in the busy farming season in return for the grain they get now. But they have no choice. And applicants for such a loan are too many. To get a grain loan, it is said, is more difficult than passing an entrance exam to schools. What a deplorable state of affairs!

"The almost denuded mountains and the fields in Kimhae are haunted by children when grass begins to sprout. The children have deeper stakes in gathering the young leaves than in school work.

"The famine grows worse in April and May. May is more cruel to these helpless peasants."

Another South Korean paper, *Kyongnam Ilbo*, commented:

"Spring poverty is supposed to come with spring. But it is always ahead of the season in arriving. People faithly hoped to avoid it this year, but their hope was futile. Only the worst one in the nation's history has hit this country.

"Prices of rice nose-dive while the prices of fertilizer are skyrocketing. Year after year it seems there is no way out for the peasants, who are falling deeper in red.

"The village of Inchon, Wolhang sub-county, Songju county in North Kyongsang Province, has 174 peasant families. Mr. Bae Jae Mu and seven other peasants, who last year gathered a poor harvest and failed to secure enough seed grains for this year, left nine months ago for a coal mine in South Kangwon Province, leaving their families behind.

"Forty-two families in this village have no food grain. Nearly all of them get grain loans that bear interest at 50 per cent.

"In the grain-producing county of Sangju 27,291 persons are in need of urgent relief. In Angang, Woloong county, known as a granary of North Kyongsang Province, over 1,200 families have run out of provisions."

CHILDREN MISERABLE

JUVENILE HOPES DASHED

The rising generation is full of dreams. They dream of becoming a scholar or a great man.

But the road of learning is shut for the younger generation in South Korea. Some one million children of school age are kept out of school because they have no money. Even those who manaed to enter school are expelled when they cannot pay "school impositions."

Having their burning desire to study denied, some children are even committing suicide in their early ages. Only recently Li Hyo Son, student of a middle school in Pusan, killed himself, unable to pay school expenses.

In South Korea there are so many children who miss one or two meals a day. As of the end of last April, there were about 1,860,000 such primary school children (Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul).

SWARMING WAIFS

People who visit cities in South Korea are struck by so many wandering children. Ragged cigarette-b vendors, shoeshine boys and girls, their faces spotted with dirt, are going through all ordeals of life for their existence at the age when they should be studying and playing in schools, knowing no worries of life.

According to South Korean daily Kangwon Ilbo, in South Korea there are now about 200,000 children roaming the streets carrying chewing gums or shoeshine cases.

Day and night the streets are overflowing with children forsaken by society and harbouring hatred for society. Earnest appeal can be read on the faces of barefooted boys asking for alms, hanging on to the sleeves of the passers-by. They live in darkness and despair without any hope for the future.

South Korean orphans tramping the streets

JUVENILE LABOUR

Under the connivance of the puppet authorities, juvenile labour is employed widely in the factories of South Korea at a wage less than half that of the adult workers.

Writing about the maltreated and hunger-stricken child labourers, the South Korean daily Maeil Sinmun put it as follows:

"These days gaiety and naivete cannot be seen on the faces of children. Their faces which should be rosy have turned pale and are distorted because of hunger."

Their physical growth is on the steady decline. Last year children' body weight was one to four kilogrammes less than that before the liberation.

THEY MUST BE RESCUED

The lot of children is the most miserable of all in South Korea which is faced with tragic doom owing to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique. Those who are forcing such lot upon the children must be condemned in the name of human dignity.

To rescue the children of South Korea, the government of our Republic has stretched a warm hand of compatriotic love. Our government has offered time and again to the South Korean authorities to take over the vagrant orphans of South Korea, bring them up and provide them with every condition for schooling.

But this proposal has not yet been realised owing to the unjust attitude of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

When the U.S. imperialists are expelled and our country is unified, the children of South Korea will regain their lost hope and enjoy a happy life like the children in North Korea.

Gang Jae Chun

1964: Paraders heading towards the construction site of the "New Korea Hotel" meant to be a stronghold of Japanese imperialists' reinvasion of South Korea

(Continued from page 6)

its puppet colonial regime with the backing of its masters in return for its support of the U.S. policy of aggression.

It is already known to everyone that through the "South Korea-Japan talks" the American imperialists intend to pave the way for the Japanese militarists to stage a come-back to South Korea and to form a military bloc comprising their puppets in Asia with the Japanese militarists as its nucleus, a bloc which would be used in intensifying U.S. aggression in South Korea and Asia.

Recently in particular, they are scheming to fish in troubled waters by herding more puppet troops into the battlefields of South Vietnam to escalate the war there and by letting Asians fight Asians in this area, while rushing the formation of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" behind the scenes of the "South Korea-Japan talks" in order to retrieve the disasterous military defeats they are suffering in South Vietnam.

This is quite clear from Pak Jung Hi's visit to Washington in May at the call of the U.S. aggressors who hatched a plot with him for an early conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks," for the "collective defence" of Asia and for the dispatch of more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi pledged his masters to bring the "talks" to an early conclusion and promised to send two more puppet divisions to South Vietnam as cannon fodder in the U.S. war of aggression.

It is as clear as day that the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks" and the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists will condemn the people in South Korea to worse poverty, to total lack of rights, and to national humiliation and disaster, will throw another obstacle in the way of Korea's unification, and further aggravate tension in the Far East and Asia.

That is why the youth, students and people in South Korea stood up again to fight against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique in April last and they are still fighting on.

S. Korean Pfc. Shoots G.I

Radio Dong'a in Seoul reported that early in the morning of June 1, a South Korean soldier killed a Yankee soldier with a carbine in the barracks of the U.S. 547th Eng. Co. stationed in Kimpo County, Kyonggi Province.

At around 5 a.m. a Pfc. of the South Korean army named Won Chang Hi 23, fired a carbine at the U.S. army barracks, killing Pfc. Robert and seriously wounding two other G.Is, and committed suicide. There were four notes left by him explaining his grudge against the racial discrimination by the Yankees against the Korean soldiers. He cited an instance which took place at midnight on December 4 last year when he was beaten by drunken Yankees and had three of his teeth broken.

1965: Demonstrating South Korean students shout "Japs, go home!" "Fight off traitorous diplomacy!"

Table Tennis

BACK FROM LJUBLJANA

So Won Jun, President of the Korean Table Tennis Association, at an interview with our sports correspondent, spoke of the Ljubljana championships and the prospects of the Korean table tennis. He was the leader of the Korean team to the 28th world championships.

Below is what the President said:

New Turn

I would like to say in a word that the 28th world championships were successful and marked a momentous turn in the development of international table tennis.

One of the main features of the recent championships which drew players from over 40 countries was that newcomers making dazzling progress formed a great portion of the entrants.

Each country was developing its own style, technique and tactics.

Ascend Step by Step

It was only for a third time that our men players were taking part in the world championships. In 1961 when our players made their debut Korea was classified as 12th in the first category on the world-ranking list. It jumped to sixth place two years later at the 27th world championships. And this year our men players were placed third in the men's team championship.

Korean players have been on an ascent step by step.

Pak Sin Il, Kim Chang Ho, Kim Yong Sam, Jong Ryang Wung and Jon Dok Chi who represented Korea at the Ljubljana championships are young players of around 20. They showed excellent forms at the recent tournament of A class teams, convincing me that they would continue to make step-by-step ascent.

Last But Not Least

Our women players likewise are making progress.

Recent tournament of A class teams witnessed our girls showing excellent forms and techniques.

(From left to right)
Kim Yong Sam, Jong Ryang Wung, Kim Chang Ho.

GOOD FORM AND CONTINUED PROGRESS

One of the highlights in sports in the capital last month was no doubt the table tennis tournament of A class teams. The contestants included nearly all of the nation's stars. You could see the faces of those who made a good showing at the recent 28th world championships in Ljubljana.

A post-world-championship tournament, it provided an opportunity to survey the whole picture of table tennis in Korea. It is gratifying to note that the experts were satisfied with its outcome. Good form and continued progress drawing on the Ljubljana experience. This was their unanimous conclusion.

Men's singles was won by Master of Sport Kim Yong Sam who in Ljubljana beat Sweden's Hans Aiser 2 : 0. The runner-up was Jong Ryang Wung, the youngest of the Korean participants in the recent world championships. Third place went to Master of Sport Kim Chang Ho who at the recent world championship defeated Yugoslavia's Vecko and Japan's Takahashi.

The laurel in the women's singles was carried off by Kim Jong Sil.

In the men's doubles Master of Sport Pak Sin Il, who eliminated Japan's Ogimura 3 : 0 in Ljubljana, was paired with Kim Yong Sam. They made a good doubles combination that won a sweeping victory.

Kim Chang Ho and Kang Nung Hwa placed second and the pair of Master of Sport Jon Dok Chi and Mun Tae Hwan won third place.

In women's doubles Kim Sun Nam and Kim Sung Ja fought their way to the laurel.

Men's team event was won by Locomotive and women's team event by Dumangang.

Hoh Hang Jong

"HYMN TO THE HOMELAND"

— Mass Gymnastic Display in Tokyo —

The grand mass gymnastic display 'Hymn to the Homeland' performed by Korean residents in Japan won the highest praise of the Korean nationals in Japan and Japanese people from various walks of life.

Under the headline of 'Integrated Technique and Ideology' **Akahata** wrote on May 31:

The mass gymnastic display 'Hymn to the Korean Homeland' performed by Korean residents in Japan was really wonderful. For an hour and a half there appeared on the 'background' stand twenty-two slogans including 'Oppose South Korea-Japan talks' and almost as many pictures produced jointly by the boys and girls on the stand with colour boards, and simultaneously various scenes of mass gymnastics were unfolded in succession on the arena, symbolizing the ideas of each of those slogans or pictures shown on the background.

"'Hymn to the Homeland' no doubt sings of the grandiose realities of socialist Korea and the unanimous aspirations of the Korean residents in Japan. Thus it sings of society, the politics."

Matsumoto Hirose, Permanent Council Member of the Japan-Korea Society, wrote in the visitors' Book:

"With fanfare, letters appeared on the background reading 'Glory to Marshal Kim Il Sung!' amid thuderous, excited applause. Beside myself in the blizzard of excitement I could not keep back tears of deep emotion."

Yoshiich Kanzawa, a headmaster living in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo, related his impressions:

"The rhythmic exercises and dances full of vigour and grace may be named a great festival of beauty. There is an overwhelming display of the might of unity, which moves the spectators boundlessly. I saw a young Japanese girl, a bus conductor, clapping hands biting her lips, with tears in her eyes."

Art from the Pearl Island—Indonesia

THE Presidential Cultural Mission of the Republic of Indonesia, the beautiful tropical island country, arrived in Pyongyang to convey the militant friendship of the Indonesians to the Korean people. And they gave the first performance on the evening of June 3 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Their repertoire included some forty numbers of songs and dances—full of national colour and local flavour.

The programme on the opening night consisted of a dozen of numbers: dances **Ragam Andalas, Giring-giring, Maengket, Peacock, Women Volunteers, The Fight of a Hero or a Heroine against a Demon**—dances from Sumatra, Kalimantan, Central and East Java and other regions. There were also many songs including **Palm Islands—My Indonesia.**

The dance numbers were built on a variety of themes, both modern and traditional.

In **Women Volunteers** the dancers projected the courage of the volunteers, their skill in handling arms as well as their willingness, if need be, to sacrifice their lives for the country and the people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against "Malaysia." The rhythm was vigorous and the movement forceful.

Maengket was a good contrast to **Women Volunteers** with its soft and tender line. The dance made the audience feel the love and joy of young peasants.

The **Peacock** dance, a Javanese dance, portrays beautiful peacocks as they live freely in the lovely Island of Pearl. Its language is that of the people whose inner world is noble and grand. **Legong Kraton** was particularly well received.

Taking its story from a historical romance of the 12th and 13th centuries, the dance artistically, speaks of the ultimate victory of what is just and true.

The audience enthusiastically applauded the group dance **Dance of Friendship** symbolizing the everlasting friendship between the Korean and Indonesian peoples. Dancers both in Korean and Indonesian costumes performed Korean and Indonesian dances.

Miss Irine Tjiauw who has an admirable voice sang superbly **Spring Song** and other Korean songs. In addition to Indonesian songs. The audience would not let her go until she sang three encores.

For the accompaniment, the Indonesian musicians used some 30 kinds of traditional instruments. Their tones were lovely and the ensemble was most charming.

The programme concluded with the singing of the **Song of General Kim Il Sung** and the **Song of Nasakom.** The audience joined in the singing of the **Song of General Kim Il Sung,** thus the Indonesian artists and the packed hall joining in a grand chorus—a singing of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia.

The performance well demonstrated the rich artistic talent of the Indonesian people who have a brilliant, centuries-old cultural heritage. It gave us a glimpse of the brilliant achievements of the Indonesian musicians and dancers in their struggle against the reactionary imperialist culture and for safeguarding the heritage of national culture, a culture based on national identity.

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The Peacock Dance

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